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PROGRAM

Barry Farber Show

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March 30, 1964 8:15 P.M.

New York

GUY RICHARDS INTERVIEWED

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Barry Farber's guest was Guy Richards, by-line columnist for the New York Journal-American, magazine writer and novelist.

RICHARDS: "Of course, Barry, this story is part and parcel of the Golanevski (?) case, and the Golanevski case was broken some ten days before this story, and of course this was the blockbuster insofar as our operations are concerned this month.

"The Golanevski case itself is the story of a Polish defector who came to the United States in 1961 and worked for the CIA after spending three years on the Russian side of the fence, working also for the CIA. He had been asked--he asked CIA in Warsaw if he could defect and would they help him, and he was told, 'Stay in place. You'll be more use to us where you are.'

"So for three years, '58 to '61, in the most precariously and accumulatively tense situation, he stayed in place and provided us with a great number of useful leads, and at the same time got more and more convinced that the--that fate was closing in on him, that his time was up, and that he would have to defect, which he did actually against CIA's instructions."

FARBER: "So he left Poland and came physically to our side."

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RICHARDS: "That's correct."

FARBER: "He'd been actually on our side--physically on their side--for three years, gathering information and passing it on to us."

RICHARDS: "Yes, that's correct, and I think that his defection is important to note certain points of recent history, namely, that when Americans defect, the Russians generally get them out of our sewer. They are the weak sisters, the homos, the drunks, et cetera and et cetera. When we get a defector from the Soviet Union, it is generally on the highest possible plane, a man who has been so choked up ideologically, that's so tired of trying to live the life of a living fraud that he comes to us on a very ideological motive."

FARBER: "Guy, I've noticed, and people who've worked with defectors a lot more than I have, have noticed that when you talk to a defector from communism, high level or low level, there is nobody more spiritually inspiring and there is nobody more factually unreliable than a former top communist. Now, have you had this thrown at you by people who question...?"

RICHARDS: "This is a very good point, and I think when we consider what Golanevski has gone through, mercury or quick-silver or even bits of mud are nothing compared to the sinuousity of his history, namely, for three years a Pole whom the Russians suspected because they know that most--95 per cent of all Poles hate them, hate them from top to bottom. He had so convinced the Russians of his ideological enthusiasm for communism that they not only allowed him to be an official of the U.B. or the Polish secret police, but of the K.G.B. or the Russian secret police. He was a very high official. Up to this moment I don't think anyone knows whether or not he was not in effect one of the second or third-ranking men in the K.G.B."

FARBER: "Where is he now, and who's listening to him, and who's trying to shut him up?"

RICHARDS: "Well, he is in a CIA hideaway, I think somewhere

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in the metropolitan area. He's been moved around."

FARBER: "This metropolitan area?"

RICHARDS: "Yes. He's been moved around quite a little since the story broke, and I'm glad to say that I don't feel responsible for anything that could happen to him because at this minute I frankly don't know where he is."

FARBER: "One thing in his story, which you also broke, got me a little bit suspicious. He said that every single American agency had been infiltrated by communist agents, and he mentioned CIA and he mentioned the State Department. He said, the only one that we couldn't penetrate was the FBI.

"Now, I can see where a communist agent would know that they had penetrated CIA and that they had penetrated State, but I don't see how any communist agent, any one communist agent except maybe their absolute, tip-top chief would be in a position to know that they had not penetrated the FBI."

RICHARDS: "I disagree with you, Barry. He was in a very high spot, very similar to the CHQ of our own espionage apparatus. And from this promontory he would have a very good idea of how the American defenses were, where they were weak, what agencies they were weak, where they were not. They undoubtedly had made many attempts to penetrate the FBI, and they apparently up to this point have never succeeded."

FARBER: "Does official Washington seem more interested in exploring or ignoring this whole story?"

RICHARDS: "Well, I think we have to dwell on the very, very extraordinary circumstances by which this story did break, Barry. In the first place, here is a man who rendered great service to CIA."

FARBER: "Golanevski."

RICHARDS: "Golanevski. It is down in Congress on paper, the extent of the services he rendered and the great personal risk he assumed in rendering them. Spokesmen for the government are on record as saying that he not only helped greatly in getting Soviet agents in Europe, but that almost everything he

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has done and said has been useful.

"The point is that what he had to say about the Reds on federal payroll came as an entire accident three years after he arrived here. Now, would you like me to explain that?"

FARBER: "Yes, I would. I don't--I'd also be curious to know how he--why he waited three years to make this known."

RICHARDS: "Well, this is a very important point. It was an accident in the sense that after he had rendered this great service to the Central Intelligence Agency, they promoted a bill which would make him a private citizen of the United States, and this bill would make him a citizen much faster than he could ever be through the normal naturalization process. Therefore, in order to get this bill passed, the CIA had to appear in Congress before what is known as the Joint Immigration and Nationality Committee, and this committee is headed by a congressman who before we are through will become, I think, a national hero."

FARBER: "Now, how does the story leap from the Polish intelligence defector, Mr. Golanevski, over to the late Scott McCloud?"

RICHARDS: "Well, when the CIA had appeared before Congressman Feighan in Washington."

FARBER: "How do you spell that name?"

RICHARDS: F-E-I-G-H-A-N--Michael A. Feighan, Ohio."

FARBER: "I want to take notes because I have a sneaking suspicion we'll be seeing a lot of these people on the front pages."

RICHARDS: "There's no question about it."

"Congressman Feighan was asked to get behind this bill, which was a routine procedure and many such bills have been

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passed with no more than 13 or 14 seconds of dialogue between the sponsor and the Congressman. But in this case he is a man who has long had a reputation for hating to be turned into a rubber stamp by any federal agency. And he remarked to the CIA representative, I've heard something about this bill. I've never seen him, I don't like to back legislation on a pig in a poke basis, how about a look at the live body.

"This was a very embarrassing question, because remember that the CIA as well as the FBI, all the army, navy, marine corps intelligence sections, defense intelligence sections are all creatures of the Executive Branch of the government. Any time they fall on their face the Executive Branch jealously guards the right to hear about it and try to correct it. Congress has the privilege of paying the bills for all of them, but only if they have--if they take a certain strong hand do they ever have a look at the whys and the wherefores of an intelligence man or a defector."

FARBER: "Well, so how then did this story get from this Polish defector who told all these damaging things about Communist infiltration of our top agencies over to the late Scott McCloud--I mentioned that name a few seconds ago, and I bet you a lot of people are saying, Scott McCloud, let's see he's from the McCarthy era, which side was he on? Can you refresh..."

RICHARDS: "Scott McCloud was put in charge of the security branch, it's better known as the Security and Consular Affairs Branch of the State Department. And many people thought that Senator McCarthy got his lists from Scotty McCloud. Actually I don't believe the evidence supports that at all.

"Scotty McCloud was a football player, and a tough cookie from Iowa who was brought in by the late John Foster Dulles because in the very beginning of his administration he remarked, I don't want any Alger Hiss cases in my regime."

FARBER: "Now he got not Alger Hiss cases, but he got a lot of very violent cases from inside the State department so--to the point where Scott McCloud was exiled to Ireland."

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RICHARDS: "That's correct."

FARBER: "As ambassador, not on the rail or anything."

RICHARDS: "He--he got so discouraged in many respects in trying to get the fumigation done on the people that he presented, often they would be saved by a waiver, or a stay, or an Executive Order. And I don't know the facts, therefore I don't want to speculate too much on it, but the general rumor is that they kicked him upstairs and made an ambassador out of him, while most of his lists stayed right on the State Department roll."

FARBER: "Now the story gets like a Hollywood B movie now. Apparently Scott McCloud didn't think that anybody would pay attention to his list, and he wanted to perpetuate it, so he made up how many copies and put them where?"

RICHARDS: "I know of an original and two carbons. I believe there were more. But those--that original which is in a safe deposit vault in Washington, and the two carbons which are in very trusted hands, and friends of Scott McCloud, very much with us at the present time. It's a list which, shall we say has survived all the ordeals of Pandora's box and is now out of the box."

FARBER: "Well, now, 847 cases, how long ago was this? Scott McCloud passed away in 1950."

RICHARDS: "Well, I've forgotten now, I haven't got the dates in front of me, but quite a few years ago. Not so very many, but..."

FARBER: "I think we have it in the--while I'm looking for the date of his death, he compiled this list of course before he died, and I wonder how many of those 800--847 might still be in the State Department..."

RICHARDS: "Well..."

FARBER: "...or may have passed along too."

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RICHARDS: "...this--this is the nub of the cocoanut. I-- I'd like to go back for a second to Colonel Golanevski because when Congressman Feighan was given permission by the CIA to visit Colonel Golanevski--this is a rather remarkable concession on the part of the CIA. Here's a Congressman going to have an individual look at a defector who is the--in the custody of the Executive Branch. And Congressman Feighan not only is a man who had spent some 23 years of his life becoming an expert on the Soviet terror, and the Soviet espionage system, but he was intelligent enough to take with him on this occasion two experts, one represented, a military expert--a man who was a Colonel in G-2 and who had spent some 20 years concentrating on the military aspects of the Soviet Union's espionage. And the other one was a Ph.D. a most delightful person, a man who had spent equally a period of time also on White House committees, as a student of what is known as demography, which is the study of nationalities and racial groups inside the Soviet Union. In other words, the Congressman took with him, so that the delegation is a three man delegation, two real experts on the subject, and they interrogated Golanevski. And they presented for the first time a group of questioners who professed interest in a whole lot of material about American Reds that nobody apparently in the CIA had been able to draw Golanevski out on."

FARBER: "Has anybody tried--I don't want to say threaten--has anybody tried to deal with you to keep these facts from coming out, in the national interest, in the interest of the Democratic Party."

RICHARDS: "Well..."

FARBER: "In the interests of the guilty people, or anything of the sort?"

RICHARDS: "That brings up the subject of how we ever got started on the subject."

FARBER: "On the story, right."

RICHARDS: "Right. And this goes back to a good many days

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before March 2nd, on the day the story broke, I have a good many friends in the city, that go back over my lifetime in the newspaper business. One of them is a man that I respect highly, a fellow called Frank Capell, who gets out a very fine publication called the--The Herald of Freedom. Now Frank had given me a good number of tips, some of which I'd found a little bit slanted in the sense that were--they were accurate but slanted ideologically speaking to the right.

"I got this tip from Frank, and whereas I found that I had an awful hard time believing it, I put in a couple of calls. I called one of the intelligence agencies in the government that I'm pretty familiar with, and I was told that one, it was hot air, and two, the fellow they believed to be behind it was a fellow who was historically unreliable.

"Now the story might have ended there, right there, if--we have a good rule at the Journal-American, that if you have a tipster, or a source, you'd better use two people to either back out the story or to back it down, and I needed another man to knock this down. So I called another friend that I have, going back to World War II..."

FARBER: "Pardon me, I'm short a station break. This is WOR-FM your RKO General Station in New York. I'm Barry Farber, and you're Guy Richards. Please continue."

RICHARDS: "And this second chap said to me, give me about five minutes and I'll--I'll see what I can do for you. In about seven minutes he called back and said a very curious thing has happened, you made a call to another agency--I hadn't told him this, after your call was made a report was handed out by that agency, that Guy Richards of the Journal-American had called on this particular matter--this Polish defector, and they believe it was because so and so--and Mr. so and so has been leaking top secret information."

FARBER: "Did they have the right So and So?"

RICHARDS: "They had the right so and so."



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"Now this was a very interesting thing, if I were 20 years ago, I would never have done anything about it, but..."

FARBER: "Why, why..."

RICHARDS: "I've fallen on my face on a number of stories, from not having done this before."

"Here was a most curious situation. Here was something that one man told me was hot air. And yet having told it to me, he got out a report that I'd called, and charged a certain individual with dishing out top secret information. There can't be such a thing as top secret hot air. It's either top secret information, or it is hot air."

FARBER: "O.K., O.K. you got them--you got them, now..."

RICHARDS: "That is exactly where this story started."

FARBER: "Let me remind everybody what we're up, because some listeners may have tuned in lately and they don't know why there's this note of urgency in your voice. h

"Did you ever wonder what happens to all American tackles when they graduate? Well, they can go up--I know, you're going to say you were Little All America, I was going to promote you--you served well. Anyhow, Guy Richards was a Little All America tackle, and he graduated to become one of the smartest political columnists--by smartest I mean he knows when to stay on a story until it pays up. And he spreads his knowledge around, inside the Journal-American, he's entitled to spread his opinions there too, and his column is syndicated. It's seen locally here on Saturday in the New York Journal-American. And Guy Richards is here tonight because he's disclosed some distressing doubts from inside the State Department that millions of well meaning Americans thought and hoped was settled once and for all, after the so-called McCarthy Era. It wasn't, Guy Richards says there's a list--he's seen it, compiled by the late chief of the State Department Bureau of Security, Scott McCloud."

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"The list names 847 security risks, pro-Red, homosexuals, alcoholics, sex degenerates, and well disciplined hard core Communists.

"If all of this makes your blood boil it might mean you're an honest liberal whose instincts of fair play are being inflamed, and insulted as I speak. You just don't like the sound of somebody shouting 847 security risks in the State Department. I don't like it either. But ask yourself this, what if it's true. Guy Richards, do you believe it's true, all true?"

RICHARDS: "I certainly do, but I don't want to get the idea across that I think that this is the--this alone is the source of all the errors being made by the State Department or other agencies in the United States Government. I'd like to note that 847 is only 6 per cent of the 7,000 employees of the State Department in Washington, 7,000 more employees of the foreign service in some 133 countries, and also 10,000 employees of the foreign service who are in effect foreigners in foreign countries.

"This 6 per cent is pretty small potatoes. And any inference that the State Department by itself, and by large is riddled across the board with all kinds of weird characters is quite inaccurate in any sense, and I don't want anyone to believe that I believe it or that you do."

FARBER: "No, but I will judge a lot of important liberals by how they react to the hard evidence that might emerge as we're speaking, or any day now."

RICHARDS: "It's really regrettable, Barry, that the subject of the security of the United States or Communists in American agencies is in effect a political football, by which liberals always raise their voices against anyone who wishes to pursue the matter. And anyone who does pursue the matter is supposed to be a rightist, if not either an extreme rightist or a nut."

FARBER: "I was going to say right now--I bet you there are people listening right now who say this Guy Richards fellow

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is a rightist, he says there's commies in the State Department so he must also hate civil rights, and medical care to the aged, and fluoridation of the public water, and Chief Justice Warren. And so on down the list of rightists--so called rightist rituals.

"I agree with you that you can be a well meaning, patriotic honest American who wants to be tough overseas, and at the same time favor socialized medicine here at home. I think more of us ought to go through this great supermarket of ideas on both sides of the aisle and grab what we believe."

RICHARDS: "Well, I not only agree with you 100 per cent Barry, but I also would like to examine the subject of labels, for example. Labels such as rightist, leftist, socialist, liberal etc., etc., is a terrible insult to what we do know to be the highly organism of the human critter--the human critter which I believe the late Mr. Menken called Americanus Boobus--or Boobus Americanus.

"The truth of it is that in the configuration that mathematics that go to make up most of our lives the same individual, can be a Communist devout to his behavior on the tennis court, a liberal about his attitude toward women. He can be an extreme rightist in his choice of turkey soup, or royalist cooking. He can be all kinds of grades of this and that according to what department of his life and what habits he has."

FARBER: "And he can enjoy vacationing in Yugoslavia or Spain, or the Virgin Islands."

RICHARDS: "He certainly can.

"And that is why I believe that in the long run, in the process and scrutiny of a Presidential campaign the fellow that wins is generally the fellow, who by and large has stirred the mathematical approval of more departments of more people, as against his rival, than the other."

FARBER: "So you don't think we ought to say is this Democratic, or Republican, is it fascist, is it communist is it liberal, is it conservative, you think we should ask is it

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right, or is it wrong?"

RICHARDS: "I certainly do. And I would like at this point to say that I've been on the telephone a good many hours today with some of the people that are close to the Golanevski story, that it is one of the biggest explosions that is going to hit Washington in the next two months. And if you know what a political ambush is, Barry, a political ambush is now being lovingly created for more people to fall in and get hurt under, than I think I've ever noticed in my life as a newspaperman."

FARBER: "Is this going to become a political thing where Republicans are going to chortle over what's happened? Incidentally-- incidentally, let me say something about Republicans. Some smart journalist, who I'd like to shake hands with some day-- you know, after Eisenhower said he was going to clean out the State Department. He came back a year after Eisenhower and Dulles were in, and he checked the directory--of course it was a new Secretary of State and he had a new secretary, and few new attaches up at the top. But I think he found that 90 per cent of the State Department remained just the same personnel as under the Democrats."

RICHARDS: "This brings up the subject and I wish Jonathan Swift or Dickens were alive today to do it justice, the bureaucracies in all our government. The establishments go on, the characters at the top are shuffled. The fourth floor boys, the same old faces, are doing the same old things. And often in doing it, the insult of a new so-called front man, who holds a conference and tells them to do certain things, and they secretly say to themselves, what on earth does this fellow know about what he's talking about. They say yes sir, and they go right back to the office and do what they had been doing in the same way they'd been doing it for the last 20 years."

FARBER: "It's just like conquering China."

RICHARDS: "I would like to explain the ambush, because I think that this is going to get more and more interesting in the next--possibly in the next two or three weeks than it has been now. Most interesting to me is the reaction of the--

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Washington, and the nation, to the story after we popped it. Now--I'm now talking about the Golanevski story and the revelations and the stories of Red infiltration of American agencies. The wire stories--wire services picked up the story the first two or three days. And I discovered very shortly that the same person who pooh-poohed the story before we ran it were quite busy telling other newspapermen in Washington that the story was basically hot air. In fact, Mr. Allen Dulles on a TV show last night was asked the same question. Dulles was head of the Central Intelligence Agency at the time Golanevski defected. And he was asked the question, and he said then what he told me when I spoke to him last week in Washington. He thought it was outrageous, and he thought it was hot air.

"Now this is interesting because I have a man who had spoken to Golanevski at great length, underlined those passages from Mr. Dulles' magazine article which preceeded his book. There are some 700 words which are directly traceable to Golanevski's testimony. If he was good enough to make Mr. Dulles' book, and good enough, without name however, to get a letter from Mr. Dulles thanking him personally for the help that he rendered, it's extraordinary to me that now the same man's information suddenly becomes hot air.

"The truth of it is that there has been a desperate attempt, culminating last Thursday in the House of Representatives to nail this story as just so much hogwash. On this particular occasion last Thursday, a Congressman Erzlin (?) from Illinois to a half empty house, after the press releases had been handed over to the press gallery, delivered a speech in which he characterized the New York Journal-American's stories as reckless and irresponsible.

"Now this produced an extraordinary chain reaction. In the House was Representative Lindsay of New York, who had written an article in Esquire magazine which had very mildly chastized the Central Intelligence Agency. And Mr. Lindsay heard about Erzlin's speech and he got angry enough to get the floor and to deliver a pretty good counter attack. Up to this point I want to remind you that Congressman Feighan had never said boo about the story. The man who got the story, who never

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gave it to me, but who had all the dynamite wrapped up in a safe, he in turn got the floor and what he said is most interesting."

FARBER: "Let me offer the audience a few preview pops of this dynamite that you say is going to be the biggest thing that Washington's seen in a long time. I'm reading now from your gleanings from the Scott McCloud list, these are some of the characters that make up that list of 847. I can't read all of these before a family audience though, I'll try to pick some of the more acceptable ones.

"The case of the security officer. The security officer in our embassy at Moscow fell under the spell of a pretty woman KGB agent. She lured him to an apartment equipped with a hidden camera and recording device. He was photographed in the nude and his voice put on a soundtrack. Russians approached him with their evidence and tried to make a spy out of him. In this they failed. But what floored him and his superiors was the long dossier on his personal history which the Russians recited to him. It included one long before and almost innocent incident when he got into a minor scrap in a Washington night club--an incident which by the way never became a police blotter item. Apparently the Russians had been tabbed--had him tabbed for years as a great blackmail prospect. He was transferred from Moscow, his present status is unclear. This Scott McCloud list would make a great paperback book, just let me read the chapter headings. Case of the bisexual swing, Senior Foreign Service Officer in Mexico City and so on. 'Case of the Budapest carouser. A high foreign service officer in Budapest with an insatiable taste for liquor and girls.' 'Old Warsaw Hand. Foreign service officer more than lightly involved in Warsaw.' 'Buenos Aires Questionable'--this has nothing to do with sex, that's dull--I'll read that one in its entirety. 'Buenos Aires Questionable.' A high official in our embassy in Buenos Aires. And there right now, has a record of Communist affiliations going back 20 years. A Hong Kong envoy, which I'll let people go scurrying back to the March 20th issue of the Journal-American for.

"Scott, one last question--pardon me--pardon me--pardon me. I'm calling you Scott because you're basing all your findings on..."

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RICHARDS: "Well, you flatter me."

FARBER: "Well..."

RICHARDS: "I just wanted to pick up the thread one second, of that scene in the House of Representatives last Thursday. Mike Stein, who had nothing to say about the story, didn't give me any help on getting it. Was it all locked up in his safe. With two witnesses, remember, two aides who went to interrogate Golanevski, and the second aide who went back again for seven hours. Got on the floor to counteract Mr. Errin, and started to throw all of the charges made in the Hourmal-American series in the form of a question, into the House of Representatives. And this for the first time was a signal that the boy was had all the answers was behind the story, and then some. And from now on the wheels have been turning very fast in Washington because those who have not paid much attention to the story have suddenly decided to give it a great deal of attention."

FARBER: "The ambush works like this, they want to inveigle or entrap as many top Democrats as they can into saying it's hot air, or it's a lie--and Republicans--it's a lie, and then will come the evidence. This is what Khrushchev did with this country on the U-2."

RICHARDS: "That's exactly it."

FARBER: "Well, now for one last question. What's at stake, the security of our nation, or the serenity of our Administration?"

RICHARDS: "Much more is at stake, Barry, than one story, or a few Communists, or a few bums. What in effect is at stake here is that in the CIA custody is a brilliant man who has, in effect, most of the answers on what is wrong with American foreign policy. And how our soft answer policy towards the Russians, is in effect subsidizing the Russians when they are in effect, and with their captive nations, and with their nationality groups, very, very weak. And it does not require a law it requires only the natural course of events, plus the new Chinese cleavage to help dissolve what we are in effect

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helping to keep alive.

"Thank you, Guy.

"Guy Richards, syndicated columnist who goes around the world and scrutinizes, stimulates and shocks his readers whenever necessary, inside the pages of the New York Journal-American.

"I can't wait to see how this one unfolds.

"Thank you for coming."

RICHARDS: "Thank you, Barry."